(19)日本国特許庁 (JP) (12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平7-169476

(43)公開日 平成7年(1995)7月4日

識別記号 庁内整理番号 FΙ (51) Int.Cl.6 技術表示箇所 H01M 8/04 Н Y

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数3 OL (全 3 頁)

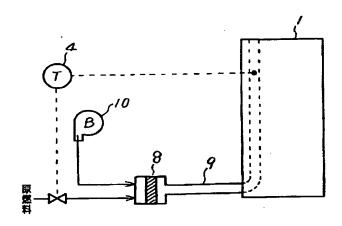
		- •
(21)出願番号	特願平5-317187	(71) 出願人 000003078
	•	'株式会社東芝
(22)出顧日	平成5年(1993)12月17日	神奈川県川崎市幸区堀川町72番地
		(72)発明者 吉田 修一
		東京都港区芝浦一丁目1番1号 株式会社
		東芝本社事務所内
		(74)代理人 弁理士 則近 憲佑

(54) 【発明の名称】 燃料電池の保温方法

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 本発明の目的は、外部電源を必要とせずに燃 料電池を保温することができる燃料電池の保温方法を得 ることにある。

【構成】 本発明の燃料電池の保温方法は、燃料電池発 電プラントの停止中において、プラント運転に使用する 原燃料を燃焼器で燃焼させて、凍結の可能性のある機器 の保温操作を行うことを特徴とする。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 燃料電池発電プラントの停止中において、プラント運転に使用する原燃料を燃焼器で燃焼させて、凍結の可能性のある機器の保温操作を行なうことを特徴とする燃料電池の保温方法。

【請求項2】 前記原燃料を燃焼させる燃焼器として、 低温触媒焼器を使用することを特徴とする請求項1に記 載の燃料電池の保温方法。

【請求項3】 前記燃料を燃焼させる燃焼器として、バーナ燃焼器を使用することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の燃料電池の保温方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、燃料電池発電プラント における燃料電池の保温方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】燃料電池発電プラントは、電力用として 使用されるとともに、オンサイト用として、消費地に近 い場所に設置され、自家発電用とともに、排熱を冷暖 房、給湯に利用されている。

【0003】また、燃料電池発電プラントは、発電効率が高いことと、排熱の有効利用ができることが注目されており、又排ガス中のNOX,SOX等の低公害性も大きな特徴となっている。

【0004】燃料電池本体に使用されているリン酸は、凍結温度がやく50℃であるため、プラント停止中は、本体を凍結温度以上に保温する必要がある。この保温方法に、2つの方式がある。1つはプラント停止でも、発電を行なわないだけで、制御装置等が稼動中の場合は、電池冷却水ラインを使用して、凍結の恐れのある機器の保温を行なっている。その他の方法は、外部の電源を使用し、保温用ヒータを設置し機器保温を行なう。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、いずれの保温装置においても、制御装置やヒータに大電力を必要とするとともに、プラント全体を完全に停止することができない制約が生じる。従って、全く外部に電源がない場所には設置できない等の問題点がある。

【0006】従来例として、保温ヒータを使用した装置を図2に示す。燃料電池本体1に取付けられた保温ヒータ2は、同様に設置された温度計測器3の温度指示を入力した温度制御器4により制御され凍結温度以上になるように制御される。

【0007】また、プラント運転中に燃料電池本体1を冷却する電池装置を使用した保温装置を図3に示す。電池冷却水は循環ポンプ5により、電池本体1,電気ヒータ6蒸気発生器7と循環し、運転中電池本体1の発熱を除去している。プラント停止中は温度計測器3の指示を入力した温度制御器4に制御し、電池冷却水温度を凍結温度以上に保持するようにする。

【0008】このように、従来の技術では、保温用熱源を電気ヒータを使用するため、別設置の外部電源を必要とした。本発明の目的は、外部電源を必要とせずに燃料電池を保温することができる燃料電池の保温方法を得ることにある。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の燃料電池の保温 方法は、燃料電池発電プラントの停止中において、プラ ント運転に使用する原燃料を燃焼器で燃焼させて、凍結 の可能性のある機器の保温操作を行う。また、燃焼器と しては低温触媒燃焼器又はパーナ燃焼器を用いる。

[0010]

【作用】これにより、燃料電池発電プラントの停止中に おいても、凍結の可能性のある機器の保温操作が可能と なり、外部電源を必要とせずに燃料電池を保温すること ができる。

[0011]

【実施例】この発明の実施例を図1に示す。燃料電池本体1の中に触媒燃焼器8より、つながる原燃料を燃焼した温度の高い燃焼ガスを通す配管9が通されている。

【0012】温度計測器3の指示は、温度制御器4により凍結温度以上にあるかどうか判定し、温度低下が生じた場合は、原燃料を触媒燃焼器8に注入し、配管9内の燃焼ガス温度をあげる。

【0013】燃焼効率をあげ、配管9内燃焼ガス置換するために空気プロワ10を使用する。このように、従来の技術では保温用熱源を電気ヒータを使用するため、別設置の外部電源を必要としたが、この発明により、温度制御器4と空気プロワ10に消費される小電力により同じ効果が得られる。

【0014】又、温度制御器4に機械式、触媒燃焼器8に自然換気式の機器を使用すると、全く外部電源を使用 しない装置も可能である。燃焼器にパーナ方式燃焼器を 使用しても同じ効果が得られる。

[0015]

【発明の効果】燃料電池の設置が期待されている場所 に、電気が敷かれていない離島等の遠隔地がある。現在 は保温用電源がないため設置が困難であったが、この発 明により外部電源がなくても設置が可能となった。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施例を示す説明図

【図2】従来例の説明図

【図3】他の従来例の説明図

【符号の説明】

1…燃料電池本体

2…保温ヒータ

3 …温度計測器

4…温度制御器

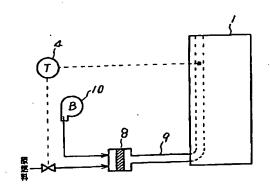
5…循環ポンプ

6…電気ヒータ

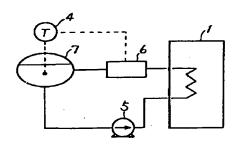
7 …蒸気発生器

8…触媒燃焼器





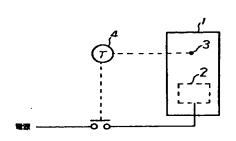
【図3】



9 …配管

10…空気ブロワ

【図2】



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

07-169476

(43) Date of publication of application: 04.07.1995

(51)Int.CI.

H01M 8/04

(21)Application number: 05-317187

(71)Applicant: TOSHIBA CORP

(22)Date of filing:

17.12.1993

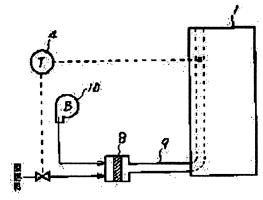
(72)Inventor: YOSHIDA SHUICHI

(54) HEAT RETAINING METHOD FOR FUEL CELL

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To retain the heat of a fuel cell without requiring an external power source by burning the starting fuel for plant operation during the stop of a fuel cell power plant to perform the heat retaining operation of equipment having a possibility of freeze.

CONSTITUTION: During the stop of a fuel cell power plant, the material fuel used for plant operation is supplied to a combustor 8 together with the air from a blower 10, and burnt. As this combustor 8, a low temperature catalytic combustor or burner combustor is properly used. The high temperature combustion gas generated here is passed through a piping 9 in a fuel cell body 1 to perform the heat retaining operation of an equipment having a possibility of freeze, for example, a position using phosphoric acid whose freezing temperature is about 50°C.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

21.02.2000

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of

16.10.2001

rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The incubation approach of the fuel cell characterized by performing incubation actuation of the device which burns with a combustor the original fuel used for plant operation, and has the possibility of freezing during a halt of a fuel cell power generating plant.

[Claim 2] The incubation approach of the fuel cell according to claim 1 characterized by using low-temperature catalyst **** as a combustor which burns said Hara fuel.

[Claim 3] The incubation approach of the fuel cell according to claim 1 characterized by using a burner combustor as a combustor which burns said fuel.

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the incubation approach of the fuel cell in a fuel cell power generating plant.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] While a fuel cell power generating plant is used as an object for power, it is installed in the location near a consumer place as an object for on site, and exhaust heat is used for an air conditioning and hot-water supply with the object for prevate power generation.

[0003] Moreover, it attracts attention that generating efficiency is high and that a deployment of exhaust heat can be performed, and the fuel cell power generating plant has been the description that low-pollution nature, such as NOX in exhaust gas and SOX, is also big.

[0004] Since the phosphoric acid currently used for the body of a fuel cell is 50 degrees C which freezing temperature burns, it needs to keep a body warm during a plant halt more than freezing temperature. Two methods are in this incubation approach. When a plant halt does not only generate electricity, either and a control unit etc. is working, one uses cell cooling water Rhine and it is keeping the device with fear of freezing warm. An external power source is used for the other approaches, they install the heater for incubation, and perform device incubation.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, also in which heat retaining device, while needing large power for a control unit or a heater, the constraint which cannot stop an entire plant completely arises. Therefore, there is a trouble of being unable to install in the location which does not have a power source outside at all.

[0006] As a conventional example, the equipment which used the incubation heater is shown in <u>drawing</u> $\underline{2}$. The incubation heater 2 attached in the body 1 of a fuel cell is controlled to be controlled by the temperature selector 4 which inputted temperature directions of the thermometry machine 3 installed similarly, and to become more than freezing temperature.

[0007] Moreover, the heat retaining device which used the cell equipment which cools the body 1 of a fuel cell during plant operation is shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. With the circulating pump 5, it circulated through cell cooling water with the cell proper 1 and electric heater 6 steam generator 7, and it has removed generation of heat of a cell proper 1 during operation. During a plant halt, it controls to the temperature selector 4 which inputted directions of the thermometry machine 3, and a cell circulating water temperature is held more than freezing temperature.

[0008] Thus, in the Prior art, in order to use an electric heater for the heat source for incubation, the external power of another installation was needed. The purpose of this invention is to acquire the incubation approach of a fuel cell that a fuel cell can be kept warm, without needing an external power. [0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The incubation approach of the fuel cell of this invention burns with a combustor the original fuel used for plant operation during a halt of a fuel cell power generating plant,

and performs incubation actuation of the possible device of freezing. Moreover, as a combustor, a low-temperature catalyzed combustion machine or a burner combustor is used.

[0010]

[Function] Thereby, incubation actuation of the device which has the possibility of freezing during a halt of a fuel cell power generating plant is attained, and a fuel cell can be kept warm, without needing an external power.

[0011]

[Example] The example of this invention is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. It lets the piping 9 which lets combustion gas with the high temperature which burned the original fuel connected from the catalyzed combustion machine 8 in the body 1 of a fuel cell pass pass.

[0012] When it judges whether it is with a temperature selector 4 more than freezing temperature and a temperature fall arises, directions of the thermometry machine 3 pour a original fuel into the catalyzed combustion machine 8, and raise the temperature of combustion in piping 9.

[0013] In order to gather and carry out piping 9 internal-combustion glow inert gas replacement of the combustion efficiency, the air blower 10 is used. Thus, although the external power of another installation was needed in the Prior art in order to use an electric heater for the heat source for incubation, the same effectiveness is acquired by the small power consumed by this invention at a temperature selector 4 and the air blower 10.

[0014] Moreover, if a mechanical cable type is used for a temperature selector 4 and the device of a natural ventilating method is used for the catalyzed combustion machine 8, the equipment which does not use an external power at all is also possible. The same effectiveness is acquired even if it uses a burner method combustor for a combustor.

[0015]

[Effect of the Invention] There are remote places, such as a detached island by which the location where installation of a fuel cell is expected is not covered with the electrical and electric equipment. Since current did not have a power source for incubation, installation was difficult, but installation became possible even if there was no external power by this invention.

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

- [Drawing 1] The explanatory view showing the example of this invention
- [Drawing 2] The explanatory view of the conventional example
- [Drawing 3] The explanatory view of other conventional examples

[Description of Notations]

- 1 -- Body of a fuel cell
- 2 -- Incubation heater
- 3 -- Thermometry machine
- 4 -- Temperature selector
- 5 -- Circulating pump
- 6 -- Electric heater
- 7 -- Steam generator
- 8 -- Catalyzed combustion machine
- 9 -- Piping
- 10 -- Air blower

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

